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Agenda item 95
Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Letters received from Member States confirming support for declaring the Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

Note by the Secretary-General

During his statement to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, on 28 September 2013, Mr. Nabil Fahmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, announced an initiative in favour of a Middle East free from nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction. The first of his three announced proposals called on all States in the Middle East, as well as the five permanent members of the Security Council, to deposit letters of support with the Secretary-General confirming their support for declaring the Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

As at 29 January 2014, the Secretary-General has received letters confirming support for declaring the Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, from the following Member States: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen; and from the non-member observer State of Palestine.[1]

[1] Copies of all the letters in their original language are available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, at www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/menbcletters/.

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